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County. The plant is a representative of advanced autumn, often defying the night frosts until early October, and surpassed in durability only by *Brachyactis angustus*.

Leeds, North Dakota.

OUR WINTER BIRDS.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

A flock of Evening Grosbeaks, ten in number, appeared at Notre Dame, Ind., on November 30 and remained three days. This is the first record of this species in this locality of which the writer has any knowledge. They came each day in the early part of the afternoon to a certain box-elder to feed on the seeds of the tree. Like all northern birds, they showed no fear of any one—even of a number of boys who made considerable noise playing near the tree where the birds were feeding. On January 19, six more of this species were seen feeding in the same kind of tree and uttering a low note.

An interesting sight during the first days of December was the presence at Notre Dame of a single Hell Diver on a lake nearly frozen over. The bird remained until the night before the last part of the lake froze. This species of waterfowl is probably the earliest to arrive in spring and the latest to depart in autumn.

Mr. John Worden, on a visit to the Rosewarn farm near Niles, Mich., saw on Dec. 26, two Cardinal Grosbeaks. The farmer told him that the birds had been seen there throughout the month. The writer has never seen this species in this locality during winter.

DECEMBER.

Birds seen every day except on the dates after their names:

Blue Jay, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, Crow, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 15,
20, 24, 27, 28. 20, 24, 27, 28.

White-breasted Nuthatch, 2, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 30

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Evening Grosbeak, 1, 2. Hell Diver, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Tree Sparrow, 8. Snowbird, 14, 17, 18.
Screech Owl, 26. Snowflake, 27.

Downy Woodpecker, 28.

